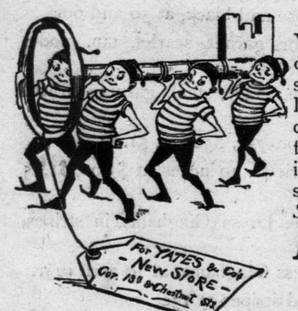
The Middletown —William large gr...

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 14. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1891. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.



This key opens the door of the Yates' Stores, now both consolidated at Thirteenth & Chestnut streets. We are no more at the Ledger Building. In the future come to this handsome new store for your own or your boys' Clothing. Our motto of the past is still our guide — *Honest Goods, Straight Dealing, Low Prices.*

A. C. YATES & Co
Corner 13th and Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

W. H. MOORE & CO.

The Goods we call your attention to in this advertisement are substantial and useful Holiday Presents.

HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS.—5 cents to $2.50 is the favored line for presents. Linen, himstitched, bordered, embroidered, sheer lawn silk, and in fact almost anything you may desire in Handkerchiefs. *Do not fail to see them.*

STAMPED GOODS.—Tidies, Bureau Scarfs, Splashers, Pillow Shams, &c. Embroiderie Silk in all colors.

NECKWEAR—A beautiful line of New Neckwear. Tecks, Puffs, Windsor Ties and Four-in-Hands.

GLOVES.—The best selection we have ever offered in Kid Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Dogskin Gloves, Buck Gloves, and Cloth Gloves for Men, Ladies, Boys.

FANCY GOODS—Plush Goods, Mirrors, Hand Satchels, Combs, Brushes Writing Paper in boxes, &c., &c.

CLOTHING—A large stock of Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Overcoats. Ladies' Long Coats, Wraps and Capes and Muffs.

CARPETS—Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Art Squares, Curtains, Carpet Sweepers, Hassocks, &c.

☞ *Do not fail to call and see the large stock, as we know it will be to your interest. We take pleasure in showing our stock.*

W. H. MOORE & CO
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

AT DAVIS BROS.'

Agricultural and Seed Exchange,

South Broad St., Middletown,

Can be found a full and complete line of the following:—

Farm wagons, milk wagons, dearborns, road carts, disc harrows, spring tooth harrows, plows, cultivators, wheelborrow seed sowers, field rollers, horse carts, grind stones, wheelbarrows, shovels, spades, rakes, forks and hose of all kinds.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT:—

This is complete and embraces all kinds and styles of carriages (including 20 entirely new ones manufactured by Cox & Bro.,) and we extend an invitation to all in want of anything in this line to give us a call and examine our goods and earn our prices before going away from from home to buy.

SEED DEPARTMENT:—

We make a specialty of pure seeds and have just closed for a car load of strictly choice Western clover seed direct from Toledo, Ohio, which we will offer at the lowest possible price. This is strictly a choice lot of seed and coming direct from first hands, we are able to compete with the largest dealers. Also a large lot of choice timothy, rye, orchard and lawn grass seed.

Soliciting a call when in want of anything in our line, we remain
Yours Very Respectfully,

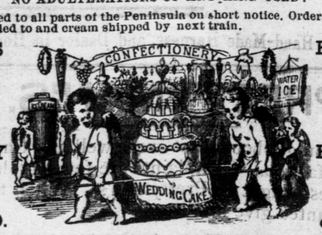
DAVIS BROS.,
South Broad Street, Middletown, Del.

Steam Ice Cream Manufactory.

ICE CREAM AT WHOLESALE.
— MANUFACTURED BY —
THE RICE STEAM ICE CREAM MFG. Co.
NO ADULTERATIONS OF ANY KIND USED!

☞ Cream shipped to all parts of the Peninsula on short notice. Orders by telegraph will be promptly attended to and cream shipped by next train.

CHILDRENS TOYS OF EVERY VARIETY ALWAYS ON HAND.



FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS NUTS &c. &c. &c.

OYSTER SEASON OF 1891

We are now prepared to furnish oysters in any quantity desired for family use, also for parties, church suppers, etc.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

E. B. RICE, Middletown, Del

ROCHESTER BEER

☞ Bartholomay Rochester Beer of extra fine quality, unsurpassed by none [and pronounced by connoiseurs to be the

Finest ever Produced in Wilmington.

IN KEGS OR BOTTLES. ALSO

MASSEY'S BROWN STOUTS, PORTER AND ALES, MINERAL WATER, SARSAPARILLA AND GINGER ALE.

Sole Agency for Rochester Beer.

JNO. P. DONAHOE,
517 and 519 Orange Street

Telephone Call No. 90. These liquors are highly medicinal. oct- 11y

S'PRISIN' 'LIZA.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD PENNEY.

John Hardback was a rough, close fisted tiller of the soil,
And had become quite well to-do through hard and constant toil.
The only tender spot about him was his buckskin purse,
To hit him there would make him squirm, you could not hurt him worse.

A ragged suit of army clothes had served him many years,
In vain his wife had begged him to dress decently with tears,
But one day, when he went to town, he took a notion to
Invest a dozen dollars in a bran new suit all through.

"I'll bet nine dollars I'll 's'prise 'Liza!" chuckled he,
"That ain't no insects on ye now, old feller, no sir-ee!
Wall, du 'em up, and be very quick about it, tu," he said,
"For I've got nineteen cows tu milk afore I go tu bed!"

He jumped into the wagon, put his bundle on the seat,
And sent the old mare homeward at a gait 'twas hard to beat:
The shades of night were falling fast as out of town there passed
A man who muttered softly "I'll s'prise Eliza Jane at last!"

And when he reached the river that ran close beside his house,
He stopped his horse and listened; all was quiet as a mouse.
Said he, "I guess I'd better shuck myself right here and now,
It's a very queer purcedin', but I'll s'prise her any how!"

So one by one his garments old he pulled off with a grin,
And as the river ran so close he calmly tossed them in;
Then, as he gave the last old rag a sort of farewell flirt,
He stood up clothed in rectitude and a short cotton shirt.

"Now, presto change!" he gayly cried, and reached for his new clothes,
They were not there! He was surprised as you may well suppose.
He searched the wagon o'er and o'er, and crawled beneath the seat.
It was in vain. His language I would rather not repeat.

The night wind seemed to snicker as it dallied with his brief
And simple costume, while he stood and shivered like a leaf,
At last he grimly muttered as he took the homeward track,
"If I don't s'prise Eliza yit my name ain't John Hardback!"

His dog came at him in the yard and made him climb a tree,
And when his good wife cried "Who's there?" he howled "Gol darn it, Me!"
But not until the hired man had dressed and got a gun
Would she admit him, and then she was half inclined to run.

Eliza was surprised no doubt, but when John Hardback rose
Next morning and went out doors in his hired man's old clothes
And found his missing bundle hanging safe as on a shelf,
Upon the break rod where it caught, he was "s'prised" himself.

THE NEW TYPEWRITER.

Mr. Bulles, the broker, had a new typewriter. He made his head clerk try the different applicants and test their skill and engage the best one. The one the head clerk engaged was a large, impressive looking woman of much beauty and with the haughtiness of a duchess. She dressed well and richly, and her manner when sitting before her machine was that of a grand woman of society who condescended to play occasionally on the piano. She had much the air of a woman who was employing the men in the office to take care of her millions and make out her accounts. Mr. Bulles always felt as though he ought to ask her permission to smoke, and was almost afraid to ask her to take down any of his correspondence. What work he dared to give her she did as well as it could be done, so he had nothing against her except her pride. He determined finally to break down her pride. He had been uncomfortably impressed with her dignity; now she should learn what it was to feel that way toward him.

So the next morning he called her in, and after dictating a few business letters he said: "Now, on the smaller paper, please. Are you ready? Let me see." He mused as he bit carelessly at the top of his cigar and gazed out of the window:

"Dear Jim," he began. "Thanks very much, but it will be quite impossible. I have positively refused to go into political life in any capacity, and though the position of minister to so important a city as St. Petersburg to succeed Smith is highly complimentary, I could not leave New York and my work. Tell the president in the proper official language that he is very good, but that he must look for some one else. Give my best love to Mrs. Blaine, and accept my condolences at the loss of your house. Yours,

"The Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C."

The typewriter girl took this down with a calm, unruffled countenance; her severity of demeanor was absolutely unchanged. "Is that all?" she asked. "Yes," said Bulles weakly—"yes, I believe that is all." He was not to be put down by a little thing like that, and called her in again during the afternoon and dictated the following note:

"Delmonico's: Will you reserve one of the largest private dining rooms for me this evening and prepare supper for 100? I find my rooms are too small, and will have to have one of yours. Serve the same supper as ordered and prepare floor for dancing. You can go to any length in the matter of decoration, but keep the cost of the flowers down to $1,000. Yours Truly."

The other note was:

"Dear old man: I should be very glad to accept, but Tuxedo never did agree with my digestion. Certainly, you can have all the horses you want. The two leaders are in town, but I will have them sent out to you I think the price you offer for the coach is reasonable, and I will let you have it for that, as I am going to give up coaching and get a yacht. Yours."

The third note was:

"Dear Mr. Burgess: The designs arrived yesterday and were beauties. I am sure, if looks go for anything, that she should beat anything afloat. I hope you are right in what you say about her being a better boat than the Mayflower, and I will certainly follow your suggestion and enter her when completed for the cup. Yours truly."

Mr. Bulles said: "That will do. When they are finished let me see them." He thought he detected a slight unbending in the superior manner of the young woman, but he was not too hopeful. "If those don't impress her," he said, "I'll write a letter of regret to the queen to-morrow, and one to Gladstone, telling him I can't come over this summer to spend August with him." When the girl brought in the letters, finished and ready for his signature, he tossed them carelessly aside and said: "I will sign them later, and I'll post them myself." He signed them and slipped them in their envelopes under his other papers, where the clerks might not see them, and planned more for the future. On the day following he refused three invitations to dine with distinguished people, ordered an architect to call and see him about building a country house at Newport, and wrote to order a diamond necklace.

The typewriter girl began to take a little more interest, and said "Yes, sir," instead of simply "Yes," which was something. He felt that he was getting on.

But on the fourth day she appeared with even a colder and more haughty air, and laid three letters down upon his desk. She always opened his mail for him, and divided the private notes from the business letters. "Here," she said, "are three notes which I did not known whether to hand to you or to the clerk." Bulles glanced at the bottom of one of them and read the name "Charles Burgess." The note ran:

"HENRY BULLES—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a note signed by you and bearing the number of your office, which refers to a yacht and an imaginary correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of such a yacht. As I do not know you or anything of any such yacht I can only imagine that some one is imposing upon you, and return you your letter. Yours truly,

"CHARLES BURGESS."

Mr. Bulles grew exceedingly red and dared not look up He wandered how far the girl had read. The second note said:

"The private dining room and supper ordered by you for Tuesday evening were prepared and in readiness for you as directed, but no one appeared. Are we to understand that there has been a mistake, or is your letter, which we have retained, to be considered in the nature of a hoax, or has some one forged your name? Awaiting your reply, etc.,

"DELMONICO'S."

Mr. Bulles sank still farther into his chair. He opened the last letter with a trembling hand. The girl still towered above him like an avenging spirit.

The letter was from a friend and contained a clipping from a newspaper.

"Dear Hen," the note ran. "Have you seen this Associated Press clipping, and what in Heaven's does it mean? Some one has evidently been playing a practical joke on you, and one that must strike you as a most unpleasant one."

The clipping read as follows:

IS HENRY BULLES INSANE?

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BROKER GIVES HIS FRIENDS GREAT CONCERN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,——.—The secretary of State is in receipt of a most remarkable communication from Henry Bulles, the New York broker, in which that gentleman refuses to act as minister to St. Petersburg with much haughtiness. He is quite unknown to either the President or Mr. Blaine, and it is supposed here that his mind is unsettled or that he is the victim of a practical joke.

Mr. Bulles laid the clipping down and gazed desperately at the typewriter. "Did you post those letters?" he asked.

"Yes," said the duchess severely. "I found them on your desk after you had left, and supposed you had forgotten them, so I posted them myself. Wasn't that right?"

"I guess," said Mr. Bulles, "that I won't need you any longer. You know too much."

"That," said the typewriter girl calmly, "strikes me as the very reason why I should remain. Don't you think so? You can say you have been made the victim of a practical joke, but if I lost my position I might say you had not. Don't you think you had better raise my salary a little and let me stay?"

Mr. Bulles gazed gloomily at the newspaper clipping on the desk before him. "Yes," he said grimly, "you had better stay."—New York Evening sun.

The Married Man.

A married man always carries his condition with him, like a trade mark. Anybody of average discernment can detect him at a glance. He does not pinch his toes with tight boots. He does not scent himself with violets. He never parts his hair in the middle. He keeps his seat in the horse car when the pretty girl, laden with bundles, comes in; he knows that his wife wouldn't approve of his rising.

He does not get up flirtations with the good looking saleswoman where he buys his gloves; he remembers that little birds are flying all around telling tales, and he has a horror of curtain lectures—somehow, married men never seem to arrive at that state of beatitude where they do appreciate the kind of literary performance known as curtain lectures.

The married man has come to that stage when he is convinced that the way his necktie hangs may not be any more important than his soul's salvation. He knows to a certainty that true happiness does not depend on the amount of starch in his shirt bosom, but he will have to have been at least three times wedded before he will be able to be reconciled to a collarband two sizes small or one size large. The man who can smile at fate when it swoops down upon him in the shape of an ill fitting collarband is nearly ready for canonization.—New York Weekly.

"I ain't drunk, mister," he tried to explain to the policeman who was arresting him.

"Well," said the officer. "If you're not drunk you had better take out a license for that breath."

AND THE TARIFF DID IT.

Evening Telegram, February 21.

The high tariff penny whistle from which Robert P. Porter was temporarily detached is addicted to printing tariff lessons which are about as trustworthy as Porter's census figures. It cultivates the comparative method by indicating results in parallel black rules. Wherever any agricultural, commercial or industrial growth of any sort can be shown, its magnitude is exhibited in the aforesaid black rules and is triumphantly attributed to the blessed tariff. Has a crop anywhere improved, has there been a larger export of any product, has any trade obtained better wages, have additional miles of railroad been built or thousands of new houses erected—all these things are cheerfully assumed to be benefits conferred by the Tariff.

Well, the *Telegram* feels that it can do something in this line itself.

For instance—New York City has an area of forty-one square miles, while Chicago covers 185 square miles. Their respective areas are thus represented:

And the tariff did it!

To John Brown, a prominent Republican of Scappawacken Centre, Pa, were born last week twin girls weighing sixteen pounds, while by a singular coincidence Nat Jones, a rabid Free Trader of the same town, became the father of a boy weighing only eight pounds. The difference in the Republican's favor may be saliently presented as follows:

And the Tariff did it!

While speaking of the Keystone State we may note that a Protectionist hen owned by Joseph Yeakel of Zionsville, has laid an egg that measures 6 1 8 inches one way and 7 1-16 the other way. The average egg laid by a Free Trade hen in New York does not measure three by four inches. The difference in their *contents*, therefore, is at least fourfold, as indicated in the subjoined lines:

And the Tariff did it!

According to Mr. Porter's own census the 30,659 convicts in the State penal institutions of the country ten years ago increased to 45,233 in 1890. The growth may be caught at a glance, from the following diagram:

And the Tariff did it!

The next and last comparison is the most imposing of all. The short line shows the legitimate Republican majority in the present House of Representatives, while the long line depicts the anti-Republican majority in the coming house:

And the tariff did it!

Now, children, run away. School is dismissed for the day.

A Call to Mother.

Mothers where are your girls to night? do you know?

Is it your daughter that is out on the street, flirting in a manner wholly unbecoming a lady?

Are you aware of those long walks or promenades on those dark streets! With whom, do you know?

Have you no pleasant, lighted, sitting room, or parlor, into which your daughter can invite young men who seek her society, and thus spend the evening hours in the shelter of your home, and if young men are not willing to come into your home instead of strolling the streets, they are no fit companions for your child.

There ought and needs to be a reformation among the girls, if their influence over young men is not of such a character as to allure him up to a higher standard of morality and manhood, then her's is surely lowered by association with him. Mothers, somebody's daughters need looking after and they are needing words of caution, words of loving entreaty and words of command should come if needs be.

Do you realize how evil snares lie broad cast for unweary feet, and shall it be your daughter who will be entrapped there by. The voice of the enchanter is sweet and the way they are walking in leads directly to ruin.

Mothers, this matter is of vital importance to you, and arouse yourself to a careful investigation of affairs as to this night walking as to where your girls are, and who are they with.

The Spirit of Criticism.

There are people who would find plenty to criticise in heaven itself, supposing they were to be allowed to enter into the hereafter by its pearly gates. They are much to be pitied. It may be a mark of superiority to be always dissatisfied. Philosophers even go so far as to tell us that this feeling of discontent with terrestrial things is an unfailing accompaniment of genius, and that the contented man is of little more account as an intelligent being than a pig in its stye munching acorns. This is all very well in its way, but it must not be accepted as dogma. It is an utterance on a par with that of the colored man who held up his hands in horror at sight of a European, and declared that white folk were sinfully ugly — All the Year Round.

Don't Feel Well,

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

An incubator may be superior to a hen in some respects, but it does not equal her in devotion and oneness of purpose. You never find an incubator hatching on a door-knob.

FREIGHT RATES.

A Comparison of charges upon fruits shipped from the Peninsula to New York with those upon the same class of freight shipped from California to New York.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1891.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad that the people of Delaware are beginning to be awakened to the importance of legislation to secure a better transportation service for the farmers of the State.

Since my article on a possible way to reach competition in the matters of freight as published by you, I have investigated some of the freight charges for fruit, (which generally is the highest class freight) from other parts of the United States.

On the Delaware railroad 16,000 pounds of fruit is considered to be a carload, but the railroad company, I understand, on some occasions permit 18,000 pounds to be shipped as a carload over that road; all above that quantity pays extra freight, not in proportion, but at extra rates. A carload of peaches shipped from Bridgeville to New York costs the fruit growers $97.50; the distance is about 190 miles; that is at the rate of about fifty-four cents a hundred up to what is called a carload, but excess is charged at about double that, or upwards of one dollar a hundred. The railroad contracts to take the fruit after it has been loaded into the car, and convey it at the rate of about eleven miles an hour until it reaches the limits of Jersey City, where it is placed by the railroad's agent somewhere between a quarter of a mile and a mile from a ferry, and that constitutes their delivery in New York. The fruit thus delivered by them is taken by New York truckmen out of the cars, placed in a very inconvenient place for the business, and the railroad neither loads nor unloads. Let us compare this with the service the fruit growers get from San Francisco.

The railroad companies will take from the trucks or from the farmer's wagons in California 20,000 pounds of fruit or more; by their own laborers will carry it from the wagons to the cars, load it into the cars, assuming all responsibilities for unskillful loading, and carry it to New York and deliver it on the platform in easy access to the receiver's wagons, and for this service charge $450.00, if the fruit be transported at express rate of speed, or across the continent in six days. If, however, the shipper be willing to take a slower freight line they can ship this same amount of fruit, the railroad companies performing all the labor, for $1.25 per one hundred pounds, which for a carload of twenty thousand pounds, would be $250.00 or for a Delaware carload $225.00; and the cars on the express freight train will average twenty-five miles an hour, while on the slow train they average about twelve miles an hour. It will be seen that a carload of fruit from California can be shipped from that State on a fast freight time for $1.25 per hundred pounds, while from Delaware it costs 54 cents per hundred.

I have stated the distance from Bridgeville to New York to be about 190 miles. It is twenty times as far to California, and at the same rate per mile paid by the Delaware fruit growers, the California fruit growers should pay $10.80 per hundred pounds, or if the Delaware fruit be moved at the same rate that the Californian fruit is moved, then Delaware should pay but six and one-quarter cents per hundredweight. Is it possible for the Delaware fruit growers to compete in any such unequal struggle as that? In Delaware fruit of all kinds is an uncertain crop. In California it seems to be more certain than any other products of that state. Such things as failures of the fruit crops of California are unknown The climate is dry, their fruit will mature more perfectly than the eastern fruit, and can bear a transportation that would be the destruction of the fruit products of Delaware. Their seasons last longer, as they are largely regulated by the different altitudes of the different plateaus on the mountain sides in which the fruit is cultivated. Then again we will go nearer home. There is in the western part of Maryland and in Southern Pennsylvania along the Cumberland Valley and across the Potomac in West Virginia, a rapidly developing peach growing region. The peaches in that country are gathered up by the express companies, (that operate through and with the railroads,) in large and small quantities, to suit shippers from large and small orchards, and they are delivered by these express companies at the doors of the commission merchants in the large cities. The train which leaves the Cumberland Valley late in the afternoon of one day places the fruit in the New York market in time for the early market, and it is possible to get fruit from the Valley of the Cumberland more recently picked from the trees than it is from any of the eastern shore counties of Maryland, or any of the counties of Delaware, and the cost of the rapid transportation, though I cannot at this moment give the exact figures, is considerably less than is paid the railroad companies of the Peninsula in carload lots from any point further off than Smyrna.

Two seasons ago I knew of peaches of a certain variety that arrived in this city on the same day, brought here by the express company and delivered about the same hour Wednesday morning. Those from the Cumberland were picked on Tuesday, some of them after three o'clock in the afternoon, while those from Kent county, Maryland, were picked on Monday, and had they been picked on Tuesday they could not have arrived here on Wednesday. The freight from Kent county, Maryland, was greater than the express charges on those from the Cumberland Valley.

Another illustration: A Delawarean, himself a dealer in fruit, and the son of a peach grower in Delaware whose orchards are very forests, last year went from this city to Sandusky Bay and bought peaches there. Many of these peaches were shipped to New York by him. Sandusky is nearly seven hundred miles from New York. The express company charged him for freighting these peaches to New York, 30 cents per basket, the baskets being a mite larger than a Jersey peach basket, and supposed to contain thirty pounds of fruit. These peaches were brought from Sandusky to New York on express time, at the rate, probably, of thirty-five or forty miles an hour; and the express company received from a steamboat lying at the dock in Sandusky Bay, took them upon their wagons across the City of Sandusky, loaded them into cars, rolled them through to New York, unloaded the fruit into their own wagons here, and delivered them at the doors of those to whom they were consigned. It was not necessary to send a carload of this fruit to get these rates. From Bridgeville to New York, with the poorest kind of a poor service at the terminal here, the Pennsylvania railroad charges the grower for a like sized basket, 21 cents. If the Pennsylvania railroad would charge the Delaware farmers no more for the amount of service they perform than the American express company charged the Sandusky Bay growers last season, the freight per basket on peaches from Bridgeville to New York would be but about eight cents per basket.

Another illustration: The charge made by the Pennsylvania railroad for the transportation of Delaware peaches to the market from almost any point in the State, is upwards of 50 cents per hundred pounds in carload lots, with the same poor service above described, which means that there will be a terminal expense of full 10 cents per hundred to be added. From Chicago the express company will bring at any time, in carload lots or less, fruit for 65 cents per hundred pounds. The distance from New York to Chicago is five times greater than from Delaware. Therefore the fruit dealers of Chicago, and growers of Illinois, can and do put their fruit in this market for about the same cost per hundredweight as the Delaware fruit growers can get it here for. If the Chicago rates are remunerative to the railroad companies, then the Delaware fruit should be put in this market for 15 cents per hundredweight.

Farmers throughout the United States complain of bad business; but the Delaware and Maryland peninsula progresses backward (if I may use the term) more rapidly than any other section of the United States. Lands in the State seem to have no value, save that given them because of an opportunity which they offer to produce profitable peaches and other fruits. Grain and grazing lands are unsalable. A farm within a few miles of your town was sold only a few weeks ago for about $9.00 an acre; and yet I know of thousands of acres on the peninsula of better land in better condition, and which might, if justice be done the community by the railroad companies, afford far greater opportunities for profits, that cannot be sold for one-half of that amount per acre. What is the cause of it? It is well that this question should be asked, and asked, and asked. That the people should think. There is a cause and there is a resolution, and if the people will look close enough to it, they will find it.

The people of Kansas have just passed through a period of active thinking. Their plan was simply to organize for educational development. It was a farmers' organization, and the matter investigated was not history, science, nor religion. It was living. And a farmers' organization was created in every school district in Kansas, and every three districts were combined, that the organization might be strengthened, and the subject under discussion at every meeting, (and a meeting was held in one of the three districts every week,) was "What can we do to better our condition?"

If the people of Delaware would take a lesson from Kansas, Delaware, which has golden opportunities that are denied to Kansas, would soon elevate herself from that depression which is now robbing the bodies of her people of substance, and their brain of independent thought.

JAS. A. B. DILWORTH.

Mr. Stanley says the natives of Africa are so skilled in poisoning their arrows, and are acquainted with such potent venoms, that a man slightly wounded in the arm and breast with one of these darts died within one minute: another man died within an hour and a quarter after being shot; a woman died during the time that she was carried a distance of a hundred paces; others died in varying spaces of time up to a hundred hours.

The blurting, blundering and red-eyed "critters" we meet on our streets every Saturday night are what the lawyers call "circumstantial evidence of inebriatiation." The doctors call it "necessary stimulation." We call it the annex to damnation. Combine the three theories with the fumes you inhale as you walk the streets, and we think we have positive proof that somebody is drunk upon alchoholic drinks obtained in this town, either by prescription, coalition or free trade-ition. —Greensboro free Press.

It is said that a great many Englishmen are visiting this country this season. I asked Jinks what they came for. He said he supposed "to marry softpated, millionaire women, to talk the fellows out of their money, who want to be fooled, and to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

"The greatest cure on earth for pain, Salvation Oil; take up the strain."

How to Have Pretty Hands.

A lady should have beautifully white hands and no mistake. If the skin be naturally white very little care is required to preserve it. A good soap, aided by a pinch or two of cracked oatmeal, may be used for a thorough cleansing twice a day, and if needful to still furthur cleanse them warm water—not hot—will do the necessary work. Once a week they should be rubbed front and back between the fingers, and all with a slice of lemon.

If there exquisitely white hands are inclined to chap, camphor ice may be applied at night and white gloves worn to increase the softening effect. The best camphor ice is a home made preparation of pure white wax melted and stirred to the consistency of cream, with the addition of several drops of spirits of camphor. Holes should always be cut in the palms of the gloves to allow ventilation. For distressingly red hands, equal parts of glycerine, lemon juice and rose water may be applied nightly under gloves. Daily applications of lemon juice are sure to produce a whitening effect. Tight sleeves and snugly fitting finger rings are a frequent source of red hands, and the only remedy for this is to remove the irritating cause. Smooth white hands may be difficult to acquire, but they are certainly within the reach of all who care for them sufficiently to make the effort required to secure them.—New York World.

The Amenities.

I was waiting at a station on the Second avenue "L" road the other day when I noticed an umbrella mender and a travelling glazier. The first had a lot of rods and handles and old umbrellas, and the second had a dozen panes of glass in a box on his back. Seeing that they regarded each other with coldness, I asked of the umbrella member:

"Don't you recognize the profession when you meet?"

"It's not the same line of business, sir," he replied. "Anybody can putty in a pane of glass, but it takes an arist to mend an umbrella."

While he walked to the other end of the platform, I shied up alongside of the glazier and remarked:

"Any hard-feelings between you and the umbrella man?"

"Oh, no, sir—no personal feeling. It's simply that my professional pride demands that he speak first. He's a trade, you see, while I have a profession."

Two hours later I met them in company at Chatham square, and the glazier recognized me at once and took me aside to say:

"It's all right, sir—all right. He has assured me that he once failed in business for $80,000, and we've agreed that both have professions, and that both of us are professors.

"Expand your chest by enlarging your heart;" and cure that mean and offensive catarrh by using Old Saul's Catarrh Cure. 25 cents.

Sleep is absolutely necessary for health, and nothing so effectually robs one of sleep as does a crying baby. Use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to ease its pain and the baby will be quiet and allow all to sleep well. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WHAT TIME WAS IT.—What time is it, dear? My watch has stopped. Mrs. Makeshift—"I can tell you in a moment. The dining-room clock is just 40 minutes past, and the sitting-room clock was just right the last time the 5 o'clock bell rang, but it gains five minutes every half hour. The kitchen clock would have been just right, but it stopped this morning when the parlor clock said 9 o'clock. Now you can figure it out easily."

Happiness Follows.

"I am going to be your hub," said the young carriage builder from Boston as they stood before the altar.

"Yes," said his blushing bride, who intended always to have the last word, "and I will supply the spokes."

"And I," wound up the clergy man as he joined their hands, "am the tie-r."—St. Joseph News.

Sick Headache and a sensation of oppression and dullness in the head, are very commonly produced by indigestion; morbid despondency, irritablility and over sensitiveness of the nerves may, in a majority of cases be traced to the same cause. Dr. J. H. McLeans Liver and Kidney Balm and Pillets will positively cure.

McWatt (at the breakfast table)—Mrs. Small, this egg has a chicken in it.

Mrs. Small—Shows it is genine, I never use artificial eggs.—West Shore.

"On what grounds did Henshaw get his pension? I never heard that he did any fighting during the war."

"He didn't, but he claims his sympathies were enlisted.—Puck.

Shall I shovel off the sidewalk, ma'am?" inquired the boy with the snow shovel.

"No; I may need the sidewalk again," replied the woman, who happened to be a Vassar graduate. "You may remove the snow, however.'

"I think you are a heathen, Mr. Boggs," said Mrs. Bogge, a prominent worker in church charities.

"I wish I were," said Bogge. "You might pay me a little more attention then."

The "Life of the flesh is the blood thereof;" pure blood means healthy functional activity and this bears with the certainty of quick restoration from sickness or accident. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier gives pure rich blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole body. $1.00 per bottle.

The Transcript

Thursday Afternoon, April 2, 1891

True Freedom.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for a hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free—
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.
—Richard Lovelace.

THE TAX BILL.

MR. FULTON MAKES AN ELABORATE DEFENSE OF HIS PET MEASURE.

Editor Every Evening: In the interest of justice and fair play I claim space in your columns to endeavor to correct some of the false impressions your frequent attacks on the bill now before the Legislature for the equalization of taxation are calculated to make. Before speaking to the merits of the bill, however, allow me to say that, so far as I have observed, you content yourself with denouncing the bill and abusing the author rather than by proving it erroneous in principle or impracticable in application. To stigmatize a measure as "nonsensical" and ridiculous" may be a very convenient, and is certainly a very cheap way of disposing of it, but one I hardly expected to be taken by *Every Evening*.

I beg to say, in regard to the bill itself, that it embodies, in principle, the well-considered and mature judgment of a representative body of men selected from and representing all sections of the State, and whose honesty, intelligence and patriotism will not suffer in comparison with any equal number of their fellow citizens. Every principle it embraces, with a single exception, was unanimously adopted by the general committee of the Farmers' Institutes and Granges, and after the fullest discussion. The single exception was that which allows a taxable a credit for the lien encumbrance upon his real estate, and requires him to pay tax only on the balance. The vote on this proposition was, for allowing the credit, 15; against allowing it, 3; or five to one. And one of the three who voted against the credit stated that he did so not because he thought it unjust, but because he doubted its expediency. So the bill is not the thought of a single individual, as you assume, nor of a small number, but the deliberate judgment of a representative body whose constituency number thousands. Besides, I beg to remind you that since it has been printed it has been endorsed over and over again by these constituencies. You, therefore, do me too much honor when you credit me solely with its authorship. I fully endorse the principals of the bill and claim some of the credit, but not all. Part is justly due to the experienced and capable gentleman who were associated with me.

I will now restate the principal features of the bill itself. They are these:

1. It proposes to tax all kinds of investments that are yielding a profit, such as bonds, mortgages and stocks. We think they should bear a portion of the public burdens for two reasons. First, their owners enjoy the protection of the laws and should help sustain them. Secondly, because this kind of property is more profitable, pays better than real estate which now pays nearly all the taxes. We might add, in illustration of first reason, that a man may till his farm and enjoy its fruits without invoking the aid of the law; but the owner of a bond or mortgage can not enforce the payment of either principal or interest without calling in the aid of the courts. If the owners of this kind of property refuse to pay tax upon it they virtually say to the owners of real estate, we will use the courts and the officers to protect and enforce our rights, but you must foot the bills.

2. The second principle and main feature of the bill is that a man should be taxed for what he owns and not for what he does not own. Surely this is but just and equitable. To illustrate: A man dies leaving a farm worth $10,000 to his two sons, James and John. John is a farmer and wishes to retain and reside on the old homestead. James' taste does not run in that way, and he proposes to sell out to his brother. But John says "I have no money to buy." James replies, "Oh, that makes no difference. You can give me a mortgage for $5,000, my share, and pay me the interest, and the principal when it suits you." And so they agree, and the mortgage is given. Now is John any better off, is he worth more money than he was before? Has the ownership of James half changed in reality or only in name? But so far as taxation under our present unjust laws is concerned it makes all the difference in the world. Before this transaction, John and James each paid one-half the taxes, but now John pays them all and James pays none. Let us look a moment at another feature of this business arrangement. James, without lifting his hand or contributing a cent to the public burdens for the support of government, draws his $300 annually out of the farm in the shape of interest, while his poor, hard-working brother John can barely live, and is fortunate if he is not behind with his interest at the end of the year. Is there any reason, justice, or even humanity in enforcing this? And yet that is the rule and law today and those who protest against its oppression and longer continuance are sneered at by some of the favored ones and their subservient tools, and [illegible] as "nonsensical" and [illegible] We say, in such a case these brothers should share of the tax—John on the farm and James Some are willing be taxed on his basis that John should the whole of the farm. unreasonableness we consider arm would be [illegible] $15000 in- at value, and much more as Though their [illegible] bill shall [illegible] ly, [illegible] ...

hundred makes one assessment, the school boards another, and the municipal authorities a third; three officers for one piece of work. There is surely no necessity for this. Our bill proposes that the hundred assessor, elected by the people and from among the people, shall make the one and only assessment, subject, of course, to an appeal to and revision by the Levy Court. And that when this assessment is once settled it shall be final; and that when the school boards and municipal authorities come to lay the taxes for these purposes they shall accept and act upon the assessment already made for county purposes. By this method justice, uniformity and economy will be promoted. As it is now, the same property is always liable to be, and often is, assessed at one figure for county purposes, another for school purposes and a third for municipal purposes; and in doing this the greatest injustice is often done. There surely ought to be no objection to this change.

These three principles are the main and distinguishing features of the bill. All else is mere detail, or machinery for carrying out, in the best manner, the purposes intended. In regard to the methods of operation the friends of the bill have not only encouraged, but expressly invited suggestions and amendments. They have done so because they sincerely desired to formulate a law that would be as just, equitable and satisfactory as is possible of attainment under present conditions. If the opportunity has not been improved, it is surely not the fault of its friends, and if it is not as complete or perfect as it should be, those who have declined or refused the offer to amend it have no just ground of complaint.

Very few real objections have been made to the bill, but for the want of valid ones, its opponents have resorted to threats and denunciation, the common refuge of vanquished foes or those destitute of reason or argument. But I will notice one or two that are more specious than real. It is alleged by some that to tax investments will drive money out of the State. Why should it? Nearly all other states already tax such property, and those which do not are about doing so, so that the investors would be no better off if they went abroad. Besides, the risk of losing all would increase with the distance, and they are not likely to run away with their money, or send it away to be invested in other states. I know a few who did so under our present law; but paying dearly for their folly in the loss of both principal and interest they will never do so again. A burnt child dreads the fire. But honest and intelligent men know this would not be the case. Hear what a business man, a banker and investor in the city of Wilmington says in regard to this, and I quote his own words, written within the last few days and with this bill before him. He says: "Some claim that this would drive money out of the State. I cannot think so for where can they do better? Not in Pennsylvania I am sure. Money at present, and generally is cheaper in Philadelphia than in Delaware. This objection, though oftenest met and most relied on, is simply held up as a scarecrow to frighten the weak and deceive the ignorant. The only other one I shall notice is that the bill is inquisitorial in that it discloses a man's private affairs to the public view. But even exposure is sometimes necessary for the public good. The most delicate condition of the body must sometimes be exposed to the inspection of the physician who is to prescribe a remedy for the disorder; and the diseases of the body politic must be exposed if they cannot be otherwise cured. In such cases the exposure becomes a duty and necessity and if it be found that men will hide their prosperty in order to avoid their just share of the common burdens and thus add it to that of their honest neighbor, who is already staggering under his load, it is neither reason nor humanity to permit them to do so, simply because they allege it would expose their private affairs to public view. Let them be just and honest and there will be no need or occasion for exposure. And it should be remembered that the farmer cannot hide his farm or his stock for they are exposed all the year round; and different conditions require different treatment.

But it is not exposure the objector dreads so much as disbursement.

But in fact no exposure is necessary or intended. The taxable makes his return to the assessor, a public officer, and there it remains unthought of and unexposed, except to those legally entitled to know in order to do justice between man and man in distributing the taxes. And even this nominal exposure is reduced to a point so slight that no reasonable man can reasonably object to it, and those who still urge it are either blind to the necessity or regardless of duty.

J. Alexander Fulton,
Dover, March 27th, 1891.

For Over Fifty years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dirarhae, regulates the stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup." m-5-1 y.

If there is such a thing as real, downright mortification on this earth it is in the feeling of the man who, himself intending to cheat, finds that he has picked up the small end of a horse trade.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation; to make the blood rich in life and strength giving contituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will nourish the properties of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn. $1.00 per bottle.

The latest thing is a paper horseshoe, invented be a German. It is light, elastic and said to be durable. Moreover, its under surface wears in such a way as to be always rough. For that reason, it is claimed that it would be admirably adapted for use on asphalt pavements.

Little Son—I let two poor little boys ride with me on my sled all the afternoon. We beat every one on the hill.

Fond mamma—I am delighted to learn that my little son is so generous

Little son—The more there is on a sled the faster it goes.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good healt has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If your are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or stomach of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50. and $1 per bottle at Dr. H. Vaughn's Drugstore.

She—How did you get your rival out of the way at the supreme moment?

He—Induced him to join a foot ball eleven. His mail goes to the hospital yet.

Elderly Aunt—My dear, I have just put you down in my will for $10,000.

Her Niece—Oh, Auntie, what can I say to thank you! How are you feeling to-day?

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

Mistress (to former servant)—"Where are you living now, Bridget?"

Bridget (haughtily)—"Sure, mum, Oi don't live anywhere. Oi'm married."

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My Lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 28 lbs. in weight.

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery For Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it. Free trial bottles at Dr. H. Vaughan. Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

"Oh, madam, Jip has just bit a man in the street!"

"What kind of a looking man was it"

"He was nearly in rags."

"Poor Jip? Wash the darlin's mouth out with a little eau de cologne."

About thirty heirs to the Robert Edwards estate, of New York city, have organized a Robert Edwards family association at Frankfort, Ky. A committee was appointed to investigate the heirship and title to the property in question. The estate is said to be worth $200,000,000, and consists of real estate in the heart of New York city, most of it on Broadway. Robert Edwards came from Wales before the revolution and bought eighty acres of land on Manhattan Island. He leased the property to the colonial goverment for ninety-nine years and when the war broke out he went into the army and was never heard of afterward.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by adressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. m5-1y

She—"I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it."

He (exultingly)—"Oh, darling, mine's all ciphers.

BREXEL'S COLOGNE
Sweet as Roses ! ! The Leading PERFUME. Fragrant! Lasting! Price 25 Cts. Sold at Druggists.

LAXADOR Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Bilious Affections, Giddiness. At druggists. 25 c.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, &c.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.
EPPS' COCOA!
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
Labelled One-half Pound Cans Only.

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whisper heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies fail. Sold by F. HISCOX only, 853 Br'dway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF OUR

IMMENSE STOCK OF

CLOTHING!

We expect to have to move from our present place of business, and to decrease our immense stock of Fall and Winter Clothing we offer the following

Discounts on our already Low Prices:

On Every Child's Suit, - 10 Per Cent.
On Every Overcoat, - 15 Per Cent.
On Every Man's Suit, - 15 Per Cent.

REMEMBER

This is no Snap Sale. We must move the goods and our loss is your gain. In our Merchant Tailoring Department we will make up the balance of our goods at cost.

☞ Call and be convinced that we mean to give you the Biggest Bargains in the Clothing line.

JOHN T. DICKEY,

226 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, - DEL

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS DIAMOND BRAND
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. J. WILSON,

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE
GEO. W. WILSON
DEALER IN

Fine Furniture!

Such as Parlor and Bed Room Suits, Tables, Looking Glasses and everything in the Furniture Line.

Upholstering and Repairing
A SPECIALTY.

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
EMBALMING, OR IF DESIRED, PUT IN ICE.

Having had an experience of ten years in the business with my father, I feel fully competent to continue the business in all its branches at the old stand and solicit the patronage which was so generously bestowed upon the late George W. Wilson.
Telegraph Messages promptly attended to;
WM. J. WILSON,
urnishing Undertaker, Corner Broad and Green Sts., just below Citizens' Bank, Middletown, Delaware

DUNNING'S

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Having decided to discontinue business and wishing to dispose of ALL my stock I will sell out at cost.

Books by Standard Authors,
Booklets, Frames,
Plush Goods,
Manicure Sets, &c.
Full Line Barbetine Ware,

D. L. DUNNING,

MAIN ST., MIDDLETOWN.

DR. T. H. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL

OFFICE—CORNER OF MAIN AND SCOTT STREETS.

Teeth extracted without pain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED.

OFFICE HOURS:
Eight-thirty to twelve A. M., and one to four P. M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Sept-19-1y.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have just purchased my Holiday Goods and they are now on exhibition. My Stock includes a fine line of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY
and
SILVERWARE.

and has been carefully selected to meet the wants of my customers. I would be pleased to have my patrons call before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. Thomas Massey

Middletown, Del

Farmers Look to Your Interests

Middletown Nursery
AND
FRUIT FARM.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

Peach trees of all the best varieties a Specialty, being grown from Strictly Pure Natural Seed and budded from healthy bearing trees.

A full line of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, also Small Fruits, Osage Orange, Roses Verbenas, Geraniums, &c., &c. All kinds of Early and Late Vegetable plants in season. All orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. Catalogue mailed free on application. Address

E. R. COCHRAN & CO.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

John W. Jolls.

DEALER IN
Flour, Feed,
Coal and Seeds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
GRAIN and PEACHES.
MIDDLETOWN DEL

A Messenger and Freight Business
— BETWEEN —
Middletown and Philadelphia,

Will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

MESSAGES OR PACKAGES CAREFULLY DELIVERED AT EACH END OF THE LINE.

ALFRED STEVENS.

Orders left at Wilson's cigar store receive prompt attention. a)-17

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 and 41 West Broadway, New York
Local Agents wanted. Oct-11-6m

BEATTY Pianos (new) $130. Organs $35. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Adv's.

TOWER HALL

CLOTHING BAZAR!

THE LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Always ahead in Style, Assortments and General Appearance of Garments.

If you want good reliable CLOTHING come and see us for we have the Clothing to suit you.

Our garments are all thoroughly inspected as to the manufactnre, cutting, trimmings, and general appearance of them, so as to avoid giving to our customers any mushy, or bad fitting clothing.

Prices are the Lowest!

Purchasing direct from makers of goods secures for us all the benefits in buying from first hands; and employing all our own cutters enables us to sell Clothing at the Lowest Prices in Philadelphia, as the advantage derived from manufacturing our clothing are given to those patronizing us

A few of our Special Offerings:

Boys' Suits,	$4.00	$5.00	$6 00
Youth's Suits,	$7.00	$8.00	$9.00
Men's Suits,	$10.00	$12.00	$15.00
Dress Suits,	$16.00	to	$20.00

Merchant Tailoring Department.

We have also a fine Tailoring Department filled with about two hundred styles of goods of which we make suits to order at popular prices. The best Cutters and Tailors are only employed by us as we pride ourselves upon giving the best fitting and most stylish made garments in Philadelphia.

We pay fare within fifty miles of Philadelphia, and prepay freight to all points.

Garitee, Masten & Allen,

TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAR,
518 and 520 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Samples on application.

Bargain Sale!

CLOSING-OUT

All Clothing AT COST.

COATS, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
VESTS, 75c, 95c and $1.00.
PANTS, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
LADIES' SKIRTS, 25c.
LADIES' ASTRAKAN CAPES, worth $3.50 for $2.50.
LADIES' CORSETS, worth 75c for 45c.
CUTING CLOTHS, were 12½c marked down to 10c.

Bargains in Boots!
MEN'S GOOD BOOTS, $1.75, all sizes.
MEN'S FINE DRESS SHOE, at $1.75.
Come at once and get these Bargains.

M. L. Hardcastle.

BELT'S
PERFECT
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.

The METHOD of making and the QUALITY of the materials used, render this the most palatable of all Cod Liver Oil preparations. It is especially recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS and wasting diseases, supplying valuable nutrition and strength to wasting tissue.

Ask for Belt's Perfect Emulsion,

Made and sold by
Z. JAMES BELT,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Corner 6th and Market Streets,
Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE!

The undersigned, attorney for Jefferson B. Foard, will continue his business during his illness and absence from home.

Highest Cash Price paid for Grain
AT ALL TIMES.

— A FULL LINE OF —
Agricultural Implements
including the Oliver Chilled Plows, Osborne Binder and Mowers, Auburn Farm Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Stevens' Farm Engines and Threshers, Reeve's Stackers, &c., on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices. Give us a call.

R. J. FOARD,
Attorney for Jefferson B. Foard.

N. B.—A fancy lot of Indiana clover seed also, lot of timothy seed just received. Call and examine before buying.

Largest Salaries.
Highest Commissions.

Permanent Situations to wide awake men to sell our 650 varieties of Hardy Nursery Stock. Special advantages to beginners. Gilt edged Specialities. Pay weekly. Fine outfit free. Satisfaction to customers and salesmen guaranteed. Address:
GLEN BROS., Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.
This firm is perfectly reliable.

Town Lots for Sale.

I NOW OFFER AT PRIVATE Sale a number of desirable and nicely situated Town Lots on West Green Street, Middletown, Del., also a very few choice lots on South Broad Street. These lots are nearer the business centre of the town of Middletown than any other good lots in the market, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply to E. R. COCHRAN, Middletown.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation,
Heals the Sores,
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell,

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents by druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street New York. m12-4wd

Miscellaneous Adv's.

Lumber!
Hardware!
Mill Work!
Paints!
Fencing Wires!
Coal, hard & soft.
Wood, ready sawed!
Building Lime!
Agricultural Lime!
Drain Tile!
&c., &c., &.

Large Variety! Best Quality!
Lowest Prices!

G. E. HUKILL,

Middletown, Del.

Go to the
New Furniture Store
on South Broad St.

or the following articles:

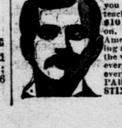
PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITS,
Side Boards, Chiffoniers,
Hat or Hall Stands,
Extension and Centre Tables,
Bed Steads, Bureaus,
Wash Stands, Commodes, Chairs,
Rockers, Office Desks,
Artistic Furniture, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, Table Covers and Pillow Sham Holders.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

J. H. Emerson,

Undertaker and Funeral Director,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free.* Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
— FOR SALE BY —
S. M. Reynolds & Co.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Isom, Toledo, Ohio. See us. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $20 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. Both sexes. All ages. Something new and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec18-1yr

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine. dec18-1yr

$15,000 $6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, $11,3803 & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

The Traveler.

Phila, Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

Delaware Division.

On and after Feb. 2nd, 1891, trains will leave as follows:—

NORTHWARD.

	PASS A.M.	EXP. A.M.	PASS. P.M.	PASS. P.M.
Delmar,		6.55	$8.55	3.10
Laurel,		7.05	9.07	3.21
Seaford,		7.15	9.20	3.33
Cannons,			9.28	3.40
Bridgeville,		7.25	9.34	3.45
Greenwood,		7.33	9.44	3.54
Farmington,		7.41	9.53	4.02
Harrington,		7.50	10.05	4.14
Felton,		7.59	10.15	4.23
Viola,		8.03	10.20	4.27
Woodside,		8.07	10.25	4.31
Wyoming,	$7.00	8.14	10.32	4.38
Dover,	7.06	8.20	10.42	4.45
Dupont,	7.09			
Cheswold,	7.15		10.52	4.53
Brenford,	7.19		10.57	4.58
Smyrna Le	7.15	8.28	10.55	4.50
Clayton,	7.24	8.37	11.05	5.05
Green Spring,	7.28			5.10
Blackbird,	7.35		11.16	5.17
Townsend,	7.40	8.50	11.21	5.22
Middletown,	7.49	9.00	11.31	5.31
Armstrong,	7.53			5.35
Mt. Pleasant,	7.57		11.41	5.40
Kirkwood,	8.06		11.50	5.50
Porter's,	8.12	9.19	11.55	5.55
Bear	8.17		12.00	6.01
State Road,	8.22		12.05	6.06
New Castle,	8.28	9.31	12.12	6.12
Farnhurst	8.33			
Wilmington,	8.43	9.42	12.25	6.25
Philadelphia,	9.32	10.32	1.17	7.15
Baltimore,	10.37	11.10	2.00	8.31

SOUTHWARD.

	PASS. A.M.	EXP. A.M.	PASS. P.M.	PASS. P.M
Philadelphia,	$7.27	$10.23	$4.01	$6.07
Baltimore,	6.30	9.08	12.45	5.27
Wilmington,	8.15	11.08	4.50	7.00
Farnhurst	8.24		5.06	
New Castle,	8.30		5.10	7.11
State Road,	8.36		5.16	
Bear	8.41		5.21	*7.19
Porter's	8.50			7.26
Kirkwood,	8.55	11.30	5.28	7.31
Mt. Pleasant	9.03		5.36	7.39
Armstrong,	9.07		5.39	
Middletown	9.13	11.46	5.47	7.48
Townsend,	9.22		5.54	*7.56
Blackbird,	9.27		5.58	
Green Spring,	9.33		6 05	
Clayton,	9.39	12.08	6.10	8.09
Smyrna Le	9.30	11.53	5.50	7.59
Brenford,	9.44		6.15	
Cheswold	9.49		6.20	*8.16
Dupont,			6.23	
Dover,	9.59	12.20	6.30	8.26
Wyoming,	10.06	12.26	6.37	8.32
Woodside,	10.13		6.44	
Viola	10.17		6.48	
Felton,	10.25	12.37	6.53	
Harrington,	10.37	12.49	7.05	
Farmington	10.44	12.55	7.10	
Greenwood,	10.53	1.03	7.19	
Bridgeville,	11.02	1.11	7.28	
Cannons	11.07		7.33	
Seaford,	11.16	1.22	7.42	
Laurel,	11.28	1.32	7.53	
Delmar,	11.40	1.43	8.05	

Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north.

NewCastle Accommodation Trains—Leave Wilmington at 12.06 night and 9.50 p. m. daily, and 11.13 a. m., 2.45 and 6.13 p. m. week days. Leave New Castle at 6.35 a. m., and 10.14 p. m. daily and 2.05, 4.41 and 7.22 p. m. week days.

Express trains leaving Delmar, 6.55 a. m., and arriving at 6.40 p. m., run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porters and Newark.

Additional express leaves Philadelphia at 3.01 P. M., Baltimore 3.30 P. M., Wilmington 3.50 P. M., week-days; arrives at Delmar 6.40 P. M., stopping at principal intermediate stations.

New York Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R

Leave Philadelphia New York and Norfolk Express 11.16 p. m. daily, Baltimore 6.45 p. m. Wilmington 12.01 a. m., stopping at Dover and Delmar regularly and at Middletown, Clayton, Wyoming, Felton, Harrington, Bridgeville, Seaford and Laurel to leave passengers from Wilmington and points North or take on passengers for points South of Delmar.

North-bound trains leave Delmar 1.08 a. m. daily, Dover 2.50 a. m. regularly; arriving Wilmington 4.15 a. m. Baltimore 6.45 a. m., and Philadelphia 5.10 a. m., and leaves Delmar at 2.30 p. m., week-days; arriving at Wilmington 5.05 p. m., Philadelphia 5.51 p. m., Baltimore 7.05 p. m. stopping at principal intermediate stations.

The 1.08 a. m. train also stops at Seaford, Bridgeville, Harrington, Felton, Wyoming, Clayton, and Middletown to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take on passengers for Wilmington and points North. Also stops on signal at Laurel.

BRANCH ROADS.

Delaware, Maryland & Virginia R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin and way stations 10.40 a. m. Returning trains leave Franklin 7.00 a. m.

For Berlin, leaves Harrington, 10.40 a. m. Returning, leaves Berlin 7.55 a.m. week-days.

Queen Anne & Kent R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 4.45 p. m., week-days.

Delaware & Chesapeake R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.42 a. m., 5.10 p. m., week-days.

Cambridge & Seaford R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.30 a. m., week-days, and Tuesdays, Thurs days and Saturdays at 4.30 p. m.

Connection.—At Porter with Newark & Delaware City railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Delaware and Chesapeake Rail Road and Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge and Seaford Rail Road. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsular Railroads.

§Daily except Sunday.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen. Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1890.

TRAINS LEAVE DELA WARE AV. DEPOT

EAST BOUND.

*Express trains.

NEW YORK, week days, *2.13, *7.10, *7.45, *10.36, a. m., *12.19, *2.45, *5.52 *7.36 p. m.

NEW YORK, Sundays, *2.13, *7.10 a. m. *12.19,* 2.45, *5.52, *7.36 p. m.